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of California; that is, for grazing purposes and for timber other than the big sequoia trees, which will always be preserved." (From a letter by A. B. Cammerer, acting director National Park Service, to H. S. Watson, of date May 19, 1922).

"The transfer of the three townships now in the park is not particularly *with the avowed object* of permitting the cutting of much of the standing timber. As a matter of fact, the timber resources do not anywhere nearly compare in value with those upon other national forest lands readily available for purchase but for which no demand has yet arisen. Some small cuttings might be necessary to supply local needs, and *ultimately good silvicultural practice would require the harvesting of the mature timber*. There is no probability that the timber will be sold or even in demand for some time to come." (From letter from L. F. Kneipp, assistant forester U. S. Forest Service, to C. G. Abbott; date October 2, 1922).

That the park as provided for by the Barbour Bill will contain little in the way of forests, we have the assurance of the chief of the Forest Service who in addressing the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives at the hearing on the Barbour Bill, December 13, 1921, said, "Aside from the giant forests [the sequoia groves] the areas of commercial timber remaining within the area are of *negligible extent* and of negligible future importance to the forest industries of California." This includes both the land added and the part of the present park that the public is to be allowed to keep. The Barbour Bill, moreover, will make a park of extraordinary shape. An immense bay fifteen miles deep and many miles wide will extend into the very heart of the park, its object being to avoid adding to the park some magnificent forests containing immense pines and sequoias. The lumbermen can therefore operate almost in the center of the park, though legally outside it.

The Sequoia Park should not be cut in half. No reason for doing so has been given other than the desire of private interests to exploit the forests of the park and the desire of the Forest Service to control such exploitation. In view of these facts, can we regard the severe condemnation of the measure expressed in the San Diego Society's resolution as unwarranted? Should not its protest be backed up by every

scientific association and every organization interested in real conservation?

W. G. VAN NAME

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES

For a number of years Section N has held a symposium on subjects of outstanding interest to medical and allied workers. There were symposiums on "Growth and Development of the Child"; "Medical Lessons of the War"; "Ductless Glands"; "Growth Problems," etc. Each of these symposia was an invitation program.

These meetings were extraordinarily well attended, always taxing the capacity of the large halls provided for the meetings. They met a real and large demand on the part of the members of the section, the members of the association, and the non-members in the fields of public health, medicine, bacteriology, etc. The section committee, after mature deliberation, has decided that the section could be more useful by changing its policy. It has decided, beginning with the Boston meeting, to hold a symposium to which will be invited representatives from the fields of medicine, parasitology and medical entomology. It is planned that each representative will discuss his researches with the workers in the allied fields. It is expected that these meetings will afford the long-sought opportunity for the discussion of common problems.

The Entomological Society of America and the Parasitologists have planned to meet with the section at Boston.

The new plan has met with such a widespread and strong response that it is hoped more groups may join with the section in the future, to make the annual meeting as broad, as significant and as useful as possible.

The program for the Boston meeting is to be held in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings at 1:30 on December 29. The program is as follows:

Professor A. B. Macallum, retiring vice-president of Section N, McGill University, Montreal:

- "The necessity for advanced research on the intestinal mucosa, the great gateway of disease of the body" (vice-presidential address).
- C. T. Brues, Bussey Institution, Harvard University: "Is poliomyelitis an insect borne disease?"
- C. A. Kofoid, University of California: "Incidence of the human intestinal protozoan infections in the United States."
- Richard P. Strong, Harvard University: "Some aspects of disease associated with the fields of zoology, entomology and parasitology."
- C. W. Stiles, U. S. Public Health Service: "Some medico-zoological phases of our immigration problems."
- L. O. Howard, U. S. Bureau of Entomology: (Title to be announced).

The secretary desires an expression of opinion from all interested workers, and extends to them an invitation to attend.

A. J. GOLDFORB,
Secretary of Section N

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

At the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from December 26 to 30, the development of science is to be recorded in more than one aspect. The members of the association will be given an interesting opportunity to learn of the value of historical introspection of scientific thoughts in terms of progress. Also some attempt will be made to discuss the meaning and philosophy of the idea of this progress.

Section L (of which the History of Science is a part) is the youngest of the sections formed within the American Association, and will hold its third meeting on December 27.

The first meeting of those interested in the field of the history of science was held with the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Chicago, December, 1920. At this time plans of organization were formulated. At the Toronto meeting in December, 1921, the organization became a more definite reality. Consequently the Boston gathering of the history of science group will be the second official meeting.

The progress of the interest in the history of science has been growing constantly. Not alone has this been manifested among the scien-

tists, but with the historians as well. The value of the study of the history of science is thus greatly emphasized by being cultivated by two distinct bodies of scholars.

Therefore, at the Boston convocation of scientists the program for the history of science meeting will be presented by two different groups, namely, Section L and the group interested in the history of science from the American Historical Association.

On Wednesday, December 27, at 2 P.M., Section L will present its program with the following speakers: Dr. Florian Cajori, University of California; Dr. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. George Sarton, Carnegie research associate; Dr. William A. Locy, Northwestern University, also chairman, and the association's vice-president for Section L, with two other scholars active in the history of science movement, to be named later.

On Thursday, December 28, at 2 P.M., the joint conference with the history of science group from the American Historical Association will be held. The following is the program:

- Chairman: Dr. James Harvey Robinson, New School for Social Research, New York City.
- "The origin of ideas": The chairman of the conference.
- "Some psychological and social conditions of the scientific attitude of mind": Dr. George H. Mead, University of Chicago.
- "The historical background of modern science": Dr. Lynn Thorndike, Western Reserve University.
- "Science in the thirteenth century": Dr. George Sarton, Carnegie research associate.
- "What science has contributed to people's thinking about life and destiny": Mrs. Mary Hunter Austin, New York City.
- General discussion, opened by William A. Locy, Northwestern University, chairman of Section L.

FREDERICK E. BRASCH,
Secretary of Section L

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES

The program of the section of Social and Economic Sciences at the Boston meeting will deal with problems of the development and